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LOUISVILLE JOURNAL PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY FRANCIS, BENEDICT & O'BRIEN, STREET, CIVIL BUILDING, GREEN STREET, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH,

PRUSSIAN POLITICS.— Troubles brewing.—The New-York Commercial Advertiser says the high-handed proceeding of the King of Prussia, aided by a Cabinet so fully as reactionary and stupid as his Majesty himself, are fast bringing about a crisis in the history of that country. In most constitutional states the Executive has found it advisable to treat the legislative department with great courtesy, often humorizing its whims in order to be allowed greater privileges and patronage. The people have had more reason to dread the evil consequences of court blandishments upon the moral courage of their representatives than chilings or threats. Not so, however, in Prussia. His first Frederick did not act in a spirit of greater harshness toward "little Frits" and poor Wilhelm than the latest William, through his Ministers, undertakes to do toward the deputies of the Prussian people. Had he lived a century and a half ago, he would have judged them; now his subordinates are allowed to scold them like pickpockets. A clause in the constitution gives Ministers the right to speak in the lower House whenever they express a desire to do so, in explanation of their policy or advocacy of any public measures. Of course, this implies that the speeches shall conform to parliamentary usages, whatever these may be recognized to be at Berlin. But M. Bismarck, the premier, and General Von Loon, the Minister of War, interpret it differently, claiming, in brief, the right of saying what they choose, when they choose, and as they choose, without regard to usages. This ground has been taken so boldly and persistently in so insidiously that legislation has come to a dead halt, to the not improbable outbreak of civil war and the serious loss already of Prussian influence in Germany and Western Europe.

A recent occasion this Von Loon, who is exceedingly obnoxious to all but the military aristocratic caste, attempted to make himself heard in spite of the Speaker's protest against his remarks as unpatriotic. Inviting upon his rights as a Minister, the Speaker put on his hat, which broke up the sitting. A scene of wild disarray ensued. The Ministers withdrew and subsequently in a letter to the Speaker announced their determination not to favor the Assembly with their presence, so long as any restrictions should be imposed upon them. One article of the constitution confers upon the body authority to demand the presence of Ministers; but, say they, inasmuch as the President has violated that fundamental law in imposing restrictions that he had no power to do, the correlative obligation on our part ceases to exist.

This affair might appear to be comparatively trivial, the greatest issues are involved in it. Some time ago M. Bismarck took occasion to baffle the House, when the acting President (Von Sybel) let him have matters pretty much his own way. This Ministerial triumph doubtless impelled the War Secretary to undertake a similar aggression; but the Princess Metternich made her appearance lately in a dress of flava-colored silk, ornamented with leather trimmings, studded with steel-headed naught. The bonnet was of the same material, ornamented in a like manner; and, strange to say, so was the parasol.

On a wealthy Frenchman in Naples recently committed suicide by cutting off his own head by a guillotine of his own contrivance, which he had erected in his apartment. He was found neatly beheaded, and his head in a basket.

A nice of Kosuth was married in New York the other day. General Fremont and several Hungarian officers assisted at the ceremony.

A regiment of New York troops were recently mustered out of service at Auburn and were addressed by the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, who was making a brief visit to his home. We quote a portion of his speech:

Civil war divides the community, even in the ranks of the same machinery-working towns such as the organization of the army as they stand, it more completely under the control of the Court and its supporters than of the Admiralty. The King, the nobility, and the upper ranks of the military, have a definite understanding on this subject; while one great object of the middle and lower classes is to render appointments open to all, instead of being confined to a mere handful of grantees. But more obnoxious than this is the policy pursued by the Government toward Russia, in surrendering all Polish refugees to Prussia soil to their Muscovite oppressors as deserters. Austria disarms and imprisons them or lets them go at large; Prussia delivers them up, as criminals. This is not all. Russian soldiers have crossed the frontier, and invaded both countries in pursuit of fugitives; but in the case of Austria she was obliged to apologize for her conduct and promise to amend it; while the Court of Berlin has never addressed a word of remonstrance on the subject to St. Petersburg. We have already noticed that it has refused to speak on behalf of the Polish insurgents or their cause, thus taking the most reactionary stand in Europe. All this is producing violent discontents, which have already weakened Prussian influence abroad. Denmark has virtually defected her to the rebellion. This Southern and even the Northern German States are one in oppressing her alliance and linking their destinies with Austria or (commercially) with France. During all this time the King remains unmoved. He is personally liked in Berlin for his simplicity of manners and close application; but accepts the smiles of dependents or partisans as evidence of his popularity in all parts of the kingdom, as assurances of his invincibility. The army is large, well disciplined, and under the command of officers who are mostly in hearty accord with the Court. But the Prussian people are becoming day by day more bitterly estranged from the King and his Cabinet. Two parties in the Chamber—the left and centre—have substantially united in an address to the King, demanding a change of Ministry, and warning the King of the fatal consequences of his present policy. The Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 205 to 20, has censured the Minister's communication referred to above, and by a large majority has demanded their attendance at the sittings of that body.

A Foreign Monitor correspondent of the National Intelligence says the most interesting feature of the late election is that the Union men of that vicinity picked out two very marked men from the House of Delegates and Senate of Virginia. One was a person who had done all the threats and personal indignities to his constituents in all parts of the kingdom, as assurances of his invincibility. The army is large, well disciplined, and under the command of officers who are mostly in hearty accord with the Court. But the Prussian people are becoming day by day more bitterly estranged from the King and his Cabinet. Two parties in the Chamber—the left and centre—have substantially united in an address to the King, demanding a change of Ministry, and warning the King of the fatal consequences of his present policy. The Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 205 to 20, has censured the Minister's communication referred to above, and by a large majority has demanded their attendance at the sittings of that body.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.
FRANKFURT, JUDG. 4, 1863.
Hon. R. E. Williams arrived and took his seat on the bench.

CAUSES DECIDED.
Commonwealth v. Bradley, Marshall; affirmed.
Brown v. Compton, et al.; affirmed.
Colvin's heirs vs. Bruce, Lincoln; reversed.

Williams vs. Brown, Livingston; ordered that mandate, &c., issue immediately.

By Dr. Rice, Historian; continued.

Brown vs. Back, Heath, Mercer; argument concluded by John H. Martin for appellant.

SHOOTING AFFAIR AT AMELIA, OHIO.—A sad affair occurred at Amelia, Ohio, last Sunday evening, which is a fair indication of the consequences that will result from the efforts of the rebels to usurp the throne of reason, common sense, and a regard for law and order. A young Mr. Powell, of Amelia, has been in the habit of delivering a bitter sermon to the slaves in his church, which greatly irritated the abolitionists of that place. They have frequently threatened him with summary punishment if he did not remove the pulpit from the slaves, and when he did, last Sunday evening he went to church, and as he was entering the door of the meeting house, he was confronted by Mr. Aaron Harfield, who told him he could not enter. He was, however, pushed away by Harfield. Young Powell persisted in entering, but the demonstrations of Harfield and others prevented him. He drew his pistol and shot him in the forehead and coming out back of the ear. Powell immediately decamped, and at present writing, is still at large.

Gen. Gustavus Smith, having resigned his command in the Confederate army, has been elected President of a mining company in Georgia, which presents him \$25,000 worth of stock and pays him a salary of \$5,000 a year.

About two thousand Western troops quartered in St. Louis have just been exchanged.

Clement (O.) Son, June 2.

We give below the extracts referred to in our editorial columns:

(From the Louisville Courier.)

We have the most apprehension of outrage and violence, even as the approach of this most stupidly illegal procedure. We can scarcely allow ourselves to speak of the monstrous absurdity of the proposed legislation, and the grave gravity of its results in terms bearing on its character. It seems the man must be insane not to comprehend, that the admission of judicial incompetent to execute laws is conduct of the Executive, a fundamental principle of all similar idolators in the history of efforts against the principles of free government. There is no power in the British Empire above having its authority and its conduct revised in Committee of the Whole. We have the hundred subject of the realm will then find the same redress against the Prime Minister of the State, who he might demand against the hundreds of his peers. The English have much to be surprised, that he bad been nominated for Congress by acclamation, his former townsmen and the people of the district having determined he should serve them in that capacity. It therefore had to decline the more lucrative office and the honor conferred upon him by the President, and accept the position assigned him by the *populus*.

In the battle of Chancellorsville it is said that grape-shot made of gunta-pacha and iron was used by the rebels with effect. Just how the gunta-pacha was mixed with the iron we are not told, nor why gunta-pacha should be used when it is a good deal more costly and certainly no more effective than iron. That such balls would kill, it is hard to believe, since a heavy gun will fire a wad of iron through a brick wall.

ASSASSIN OF "LOCAL."—One day last week, G. A. Lane, Esq., Representative from Kanawha county in the Illinois Legislature, was assaulted by Dr. S. P. Smith, Photographer and local writer for the Kanawha Union newspaper. The weapon used by Lane was his pistol club, which struck him from behind, and used it in the actual effort to stab him. He was severely wounded, but recovered.

The intercession of the English Courts to save men from military usurpation, is familiar to every reader of English history, and especially to those who have studied the reign of Edward IV. The celebrated Trial Waste was taken upon open rebellion on a French ship-of-war, and had been tried in Ireland under a proclamation of martial law, condemned to death at the bar of the King in person. Sir Edward Marshal, "as the military hangman is called," when Curran came, breathless hast, to the King of Henry's Bench, in Ireland, for a writ of habeas corpus, and was sent to prison. Dr. Carter and Drye and Lieut. Keene. They did not know what the English law was, as it is sufficiently shown, only extends to persons in the actual service of the King; and the King's law cannot exist in any country so long as the civil tribunals are open for the examination of justice. Lord Loughborough, in Grant vs. Gordon, Black, No. 34, said: "A cause of law, such as is known to me, is not to be tried before a court-martial." Dr. James' case, old chronic, muscular, syphilitic, and all private diseases, with which persons of rank are afflicted, are not to be tried before a court-martial, as the King's law does not extend to them.

SEMINARIES.—

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL
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PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,
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GEO. D. PRENTICE, Editors.

JAMES R. SHIPMAN, Editor.

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

THOMAS E. HAZELWELL, of Admr.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

RICHARD T. JACOB, of Oldham.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

JOHN H. HARLAN, of Franklin.

FOR STATE TREASURER,

JAMES H. GARRARD, of Clay.

FOR AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,

THOMAS S. PAGE, of Franklin.

FOR REGISTER OF LAND OFFICE,

JAMES A. DAWSON, of Hart.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUB INSTRUCTION,

DANIEL STEVENSON, of Franklin.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,

JAMES GUTHRIE, Chairman, of Fayette-

ton; GEORGE F. DUNEN,

HAMILTON F. BAKER,

EDWARD KNOTT.

Joshua Trull, Secretary, to whom all communications should be addressed.

FOR CONGRESS,

ROBERT MALLORY,

of Oldham.

SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1863.

COLONEL B. H. BISHOP.—We see that this able and gallant young statesman has been nominated for the State Senate in his Senatorial District. The nomination is a most admirable one. Among the rising young men of Kentucky, Colonel Bishop is one of the very foremost. We rejoice that his neighbors and friends are determined to set him forward in the career he is so nobly fitted to run.

WE published in the Journal of yesterday the resolutions adopted by a so-called Union convention held in the Sixth Congressional District. Elsewhere in the Journal of to-day, we publish a report of the proceedings of this convention, the correctness of which is vouches for by the names of responsible gentlemen who were present throughout the session of the Union. Let us look steadily at the great end, and combine in the most effective manner all the various means to compass that end. We cannot travel by different roads toward the same ultimate object without commanding each other. We must move compactly as well as energetically. We must not be led by the way side to examine too curiously whether we have taken the most easy and least obstructed path, but, having once started, let us take no backward step and make no pause. If we suffer ourselves to forget the high destiny before us, we may fall to wrangling among each other, for there are those always who are too ready to foment disturbances, either because they are mischievous makers by nature, or cannot live upon an excitement. It may be, too, indeed, in the very nature of things it must be—that there are among us those who would secretly aid the enemies of the government; such as these would like to see us quarreling about abstractions instead of striking at the country's foes. We must never forget that the rebels depend greatly upon this, and that the Richmond Dispatch has distinctly asserted that "the real means of securing the (Confederate) independence is the sure way of increasing the discord among our enemies, and rendering certain the breaking up of the Federal Union." In view of this frank admission, it is clear that all who blinder unity of action are lending encouragement to the last hope of the rebels. Take away all prospect of the consummation, and there is nothing left to them but submission to the laws they have outraged, and a return to the allegiance they have so wantonly deserted. Union for the sake of the Union insures its preservation; divided councils will most assuredly endanger it. Let us then forget all pride of opinion, all personal aspirations, and all guilty ambitions, and press steadily onward to the good work of our country's restoration. When that blessed result is accomplished, really we shall have our reward in a nation's gratitude, and in the unswerving notes of thanksgiving from millions of our fellow citizens, who are now deeply disengaged from the great struggle. Believing this, knowing it, we may be free to plead for unity among the friends of the Union. And in this relation a great and solemn duty rests upon the Administration, whose policy, more than all other things, has brought about whatever distraction exists amongst the loyal men of the country. It is time, high time, past high time, for the Administration to concede something to the conservative sentiments of the people. Something at least must be conceded; and we accept the revocation of the Order suppressing the circulation of the New York World in the Department of the Ohio as an assurance that something will be conceded. Not to recognize the necessity of this would be madness. Let the Administration, in this dread emergency, but rise above party, and be guided alone by the interests of the country and of humanity as they are defined in the constitution of our land, and all will be well. Let the Administration do this, and the people on their part will rally around it as one man. The Administration in its own hands has had, from the beginning of the whole question of unity or division in the royal ranks. We believe that, by a noble exertion of lofty independence, the Administration would not fail to solve this question in the interest of unity and of the national salvation.

NEW ENGLAND CHAMPIONS OF LAW AND LIBERTY.—It is a popular saying that in nature the poison and its antidote grow in close proximity. However this may be, it is certain that New England, which has the bad pre-eminence of originating and sustaining the Abolition and Higher-law crusade against all that is most precious to the American people, and the Union and the Constitution, Liberty, Law, and Religion—is furnishing the nobles and strongest and bravest defenders and vindicators of all the sacred rights thus impiously assailed.

Never was the capacity of any people for self-government so severely tested as is now that of the American people. Assailed on the one side by a gigantic rebellion which aims at the life of the country, the abolition faction seizes the fearful juncture, contrived and plotted by themselves who have often proved to demonstration, as the occasion and the pretext for the destruction of all constitutional and legal government.

Our case is not singular in this respect. All conspiracies against the people, in all past history, have pleaded for their apology the fatal necessity of times of peril and commotion. Usually the plot has been successfully urged, and the liberties of the people have gone down, to rise no more but in fitful outbreaks of revolutionary violence. The same exigency is upon us now as has been upon the nations that have preceded us, except as to the mightier dimensions and the more enduring issues of the conflict. What is impressively demanded of us is, that, while we bring to bear the whole power of the country against the insane violence that would take away its life, we oppose a sleepless vigilance and an equal but different form of resistance to that domestic treason, in and out of office, which seeks to destroy American liberty and law under the pretext of putting down the ruthless rebellion.

To accomplish this mighty task, to fulfil a destiny so momentous and so pregnant with the highest interests of man for all future time, it will not do, for a moment, to forget or to lose sight of the dangers on either hand. It will not do, as some have counselled, to let the rebellion alone until we have corrected all the outrages which have been perpetrated upon the law and the Constitution, for this would bo to yield up the Republic to destruction.

Nor will it do to neglect and pass by these outrages, while we are putting down the rebellion; for this would be to permit usurpation to be consolidated into a system to which the public feeling would be accustomed, and under which it would have learned to quiesce; and the end would be, whatever other issue may come of this war, the meanest form of slavery to which any people was ever subjected—a military despotism controlled by whining knaves and canting hypocrites.

The work which Providence assigns to our

people is to vindicate their intelligence and their manhood by wresting from stern reality the storm that assails them upon either hand. And in this glorious work they have the able and the most faithful co-laborers in the New England States. There, where the poison of abolition enmity to constitutional law grows in rankest iniquity, are found also the best and bravest champions of American freedom. A single number of the Boston Courier brings to us the contributions of three of these noble defenders of the right, a brief extract from each of which we give in another column. Instead of cherishing the sentiment contained in the thoughtful witicism that "New England must be left in the cold," let us recognize such men as these as the true representatives of their land and race; and let us encourage them, by a generous appreciation, to go on in the good work of improving and quickening the whole mind of the people among whom they are placed.

The Editor of the Boston Courier, who has so long and manfully stood up against the hordes of fanaticism, in an able article upon the late decision of Judge Leavitt, furnishes several inspiring precedents from English law to which we invite especial attention.

Nor should our readers fail to consider the introduction to the powerful legal argument addressed by Judge Parker of Massachusetts to the National Club of Salem. The conclusion of a profound article from President Lord, which closes the extracts in question, is also worthy of thoughtful consideration.

We published in the Journal of yesterday the resolutions adopted by a so-called Union convention held in the Sixth Congressional District. Elsewhere in the Journal of to-day, we publish a report of the proceedings of this convention, the correctness of which is vouches for by the names of responsible gentlemen who were present throughout the session of the Union. Let us look steadily at the great end, and combine in the most effective manner all the various means to compass that end. We cannot travel by different roads toward the same ultimate object without commanding each other. We must move compactly as well as energetically. We must not be led by the way side to examine too curiously whether we have taken the most easy and least obstructed path, but, having once started, let us take no backward step and make no pause. If we suffer ourselves to forget the high destiny before us, we may fall to wrangling among each other, for there are those always who are too ready to foment disturbances, either because they are mischievous makers by nature, or cannot live upon an excitement. It may be, too, indeed, in the very nature of things it must be—that there are among us those who would secretly aid the enemies of the government; such as these would like to see us quarreling about abstractions instead of striking at the country's foes. We must never forget that the rebels depend greatly upon this, and that the Richmond Dispatch has distinctly asserted that "the real means of securing the (Confederate) independence is the sure way of increasing the discord among our enemies, and rendering certain the breaking up of the Federal Union." In view of this frank admission, it is clear that all who blinder unity of action are lending encouragement to the last hope of the rebels. Take away all prospect of the consummation, and there is nothing left to them but submission to the laws they have outraged, and a return to the allegiance they have so wantonly deserted. Union for the sake of the Union insures its preservation; divided councils will most assuredly endanger it. Let us then forget all pride of opinion, all personal aspirations, and all guilty ambitions, and press steadily onward to the good work of our country's restoration. When that blessed result is accomplished, really we shall have our reward in a nation's gratitude, and in the unswerving notes of thanksgiving from millions of our fellow citizens, who are now deeply disengaged from the great struggle. Believing this, knowing it, we may be free to plead for unity among the friends of the Union. And in this relation a great and solemn duty rests upon the Administration, whose policy, more than all other things, has brought about whatever distraction exists amongst the loyal men of the country. It is time, high time, past high time, for the Administration to concede something to the conservative sentiments of the people. Something at least must be conceded; and we accept the revocation of the Order suppressing the circulation of the New York World in the Department of the Ohio as an assurance that something will be conceded. Not to recognize the necessity of this would be madness. Let the Administration, in this dread emergency, but rise above party, and be guided alone by the interests of the country and of humanity as they are defined in the constitution of our land, and all will be well. Let the Administration do this, and the people on their part will rally around it as one man. The Administration in its own hands has had, from the beginning of the whole question of unity or division in the royal ranks. We believe that, by a noble exertion of lofty independence, the Administration would not fail to solve this question in the interest of unity and of the national salvation.

The nominee of the convention, as we understand it, is that man who is most likely to be the next general of the army, and that the Richmond Dispatch has distinctly asserted that "the real means of securing the (Confederate) independence is the sure way of increasing the discord among our enemies, and rendering certain the breaking up of the Federal Union." In view of this frank admission, it is clear that all who blinder unity of action are lending encouragement to the last hope of the rebels. Take away all prospect of the consummation, and there is nothing left to them but submission to the laws they have outraged, and a return to the allegiance they have so wantonly deserted. Union for the sake of the Union insures its preservation; divided councils will most assuredly endanger it. Let us then forget all pride of opinion, all personal aspirations, and all guilty ambitions, and press steadily onward to the good work of our country's restoration. When that blessed result is accomplished, really we shall have our reward in a nation's gratitude, and in the unswerving notes of thanksgiving from millions of our fellow citizens, who are now deeply disengaged from the great struggle. Believing this, knowing it, we may be free to plead for unity among the friends of the Union. And in this relation a great and solemn duty rests upon the Administration, whose policy, more than all other things, has brought about whatever distraction exists amongst the loyal men of the country. It is time, high time, past high time, for the Administration to concede something to the conservative sentiments of the people. Something at least must be conceded; and we accept the revocation of the Order suppressing the circulation of the New York World in the Department of the Ohio as an assurance that something will be conceded. Not to recognize the necessity of this would be madness. Let the Administration, in this dread emergency, but rise above party, and be guided alone by the interests of the country and of humanity as they are defined in the constitution of our land, and all will be well. Let the Administration do this, and the people on their part will rally around it as one man. The Administration in its own hands has had, from the beginning of the whole question of unity or division in the royal ranks. We believe that, by a noble exertion of lofty independence, the Administration would not fail to solve this question in the interest of unity and of the national salvation.

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To accomplish this mighty task, to fulfil a destiny so momentous and so pregnant with the highest interests of man for all future time, it will not do, for a moment, to forget or to lose sight of the dangers on either hand. It will not do, as some have counselled, to let the rebellion alone until we have corrected all the outrages which have been perpetrated upon the law and the Constitution, for this would bo to yield up the Republic to destruction.

Nor will it do to neglect and pass by these outrages, while we are putting down the rebellion; for this would be to permit usurpation to be consolidated into a system to which the public feeling would be accustomed, and under which it would have learned to quiesce; and the end would be, whatever other issue may come of this war, the meanest form of slavery to which any people was ever subjected—a military despotism controlled by whining knaves and canting hypocrites.

The work which Providence assigns to our

DR. ATCHISON'S OFFICE AND REST-
AUGUST 15, 1863.

FOR SALE,
BY CONSENT OF THE OWNERS,
OF THE HOUSE AND GARDENS,
ON THE CORNER OF THIRD AND
MICHIGAN, Louisville, Ky.

JOHN C. GREEN, of the Village of Tay-
lorville, in the County of Philadelphia, do-
Fell into my hands, which settled on my lands,
a large house, built of stone, with a gabled roof,
right side, breast, and side-blades, with a distress-
ful hole in the back of my bed. My appetite was
but very irregular, liver and indigestion attended
me, and I was unable to get along. I was so weak that I
was truly an object of pity to behold. My friends had
rounded by kind and sympathizing neighbors, who had
brought me food and drink, and I was soon well again.
When a day or two hence I got myself into
a room, I took a bottle of Dr. Schenck's Pulmo-
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nic Syrup, and I was soon well again. I am
now in full health, and I can assure you that
it is a great medicine. I have sold many bottles
of it to others, and I have no doubt that it will
be a great success.

JOHN C. GREEN,
of the Village of Tay-
lorville, in the County of Philadel-
phia, do-
Fell into my hands, which settled on my lands,
a large house, built of stone, with a gabled roof,
right side, breast, and side-blades, with a distress-
ful hole in the back of my bed. My appetite was
but very irregular, liver and indigestion attended
me, and I was unable to get along. I was so weak that I
was truly an object of pity to behold. My friends had
rounded by kind and sympathizing neighbors, who had
brought me food and drink, and I was soon well again.
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